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"Come, let us Reason together."

MORE THAN

ONE HUNDRED REASONS

WHY

GENERAL U. S. GRANT

SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED

President of the United States

ON NOVEMBER 5th, 1872.

PUBLISHED BY

E. MATLACK,

No. 132 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. MANN, PRINTER, 529 MARKET ST., PHILA.

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INTRODUCTION.

It cannot successfully be disputed that the democratic form of government now in operation in the United States of America, is the grandest and most majestic experiment of self-government ever attempted in the world.

A century has not elapsed since it was first declared in this city by comparatively a small band of earnest and determined men, "That all men were created free and equal."

To inaugurate this idea, and create new forms of government, to make laws, and establish principles to guide and direct under such circumstances, was a most difficult matter. But nobly did they accomplish what they began. They pledged "*their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,*" and in so doing bequeathed to their posterity the greatest gift that man ever be-

queathed to man. To perpetuate their principles, and to preserve the Constitution which they have handed down to us, ought to be the great aim of every patriot and friend of mankind. Without desiring to be bombastic, or to speak beyond the judgment of intelligent men, it must be conceded that the political influence of this country on the governments and people of enlightened Europe, cannot at present be estimated.

Its effects are seen in the growth and power of the people, the absolute rush of emigrants from every part of Europe, particularly the north. Since the "world began," the people of the north of Europe have been the invaders, conquerors, and masters of every people and tribe of middle and southern Europe.

But now they come not to us as enemies, barbarians, and conquerors, but as *friends* and as *brothers*, and as such, not only they but of every description and class of emigrants which may land on our shores.

Hence the great responsibility which devolves upon every intelligent citizen to build up and sustain our land by the selection and election of

our most distinguished men. For in that action our country is made strong in the lives, actions, and principles of the men who are elected to fill our great and responsible public offices.

It is with these views that we present the name of Ulysses S. Grant to the people, who is fitted by the experience of the past four years, above any other candidate now before the people for their suffrage. He is emphatically one of the people, fresh from their ranks, free from the pomp and pride of ancestral dignity or honor, yet possessing the greater dignity which springs from a line of *honest men* who can boast of their probity and their honor. Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, and Grant, are the representative men who, in their history and lives, proclaim the *true nobility* of the American rulers, and in asking your support and aid in the present struggle, we do it with a firm belief that his election will prove a great blessing to our country. The reasons and data which you will find in this little work are free from malice, and only intended to help your judgment, and stimulate your action to do your country good.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4th, 1872.

ONE HUNDRED REASONS.

1. Our first reason why General U. S. Grant shall be re-elected President of the United States, is because he has been unanimously nominated, by the great Republican party, in convention, as the best man for this great and responsible office.

2. Because the office has sought the man; the man not having sought the office.

3. He has proved himself honest, faithful, and true, and has discharged the high duties imposed upon him by his country with fidelity.

4. His faithfulness to his high obligations, and his strong determination to keep the government pure, has caused the binding together of all the secession elements of the South with the disappointed and disaffected politicians of the North, whose sole aim was to overthrow and destroy the present prosperous condition of our happy country.

5. General Grant is one of Nature's noblemen—a democrat—plain, unassuming, easy of access, free and courteous to all who approach him.

6. It would appear from the heterogeneous compounds, made up of every description of disaffected politicians, that they are working together to break down the present Administration.

Their aim and ambition being to obtain possession of the government, and divide the spoils.

For this reason we should re-elect General Grant.

7. Almost every secessionist who pledged his honor and fortune to the success of the "Lost Cause" is an enemy to the administration of General Grant, and would, if opportunity were afforded to obtain power, plunge our land again into all the horrors of civil war.

This must be averted.

8. From the days of his childhood until now he has ever been filial to his parents and generous to all.

No man can ignore or degrade a parent, and at the same time lay claim to dignity or to manhood.

"The boy is the index to the man."

9. General U. S. Grant is a man like unto other men.

Neither he, or his friends, ever claimed that he was perfect.

"To err is human,
To forgive divine."

No President from the time of Washington to the present (taking into consideration his inexperience in civil affairs), ever committed so few errors, or achieved so many triumphs for his country, and for the best interests of mankind.

10. Because his noble generosity to the rebel army of Northern Virginia, in the terms of capitulation he granted to General Lee and to the officers and soldiers under his command, should entitle him to the highest gratitude of the entire South.

There is certainly due to General Grant the respect of every officer and soldier of that brave, but misguided, army; at least, so much, as to insure him their vote.

11. It has pleased God to deal mysteriously with the Indians of our Western territories.

It has also pleased him to endow our worthy Chief Magistrate with a spirit of benevolence toward them.

He has introduced a system of kindness and mercy toward them, and enlisted the aid of some of the most devoted lovers of our race, whose time and efforts have been spent among them endeavoring to persuade them to abandon their barbarous and roving habits, and induce them to adopt the habits of civilized life.

His policy toward the Indian tribes should entitle him to the vote of every philanthropist in our land.

12. Our Indian policy has excited the interest and wonder of philanthropists throughout the world.

The prayers and well-wishes of every humane man, interested in this great work, have gone forth, that the policy of our worthy President may be continued.

To insure this, let every friend of the Indian give him his vote.

13. The unsettled condition of our country requires a man to fill the Presidential chair who cannot be de-

ceived or flanked by false friends, and whose experience with mankind is such that at a glance he can discover movements which indicate danger to the liberties of our country.

General Grant is that man.

A good reason why we should vote for him.

14. The thanks of the country are due to General Grant for the selection of the able gentlemen he has chosen to occupy seats in his Cabinet, and he should be re-elected, so that they may be retained.

15. Because they were fresh from the ranks of the people without distinction of party, and were men without fear and without reproach, and worthy the confidence of the entire country.

16. As soon as the President learned the true feelings of the people in reference to the annexation of St. Domingo, he immediately caused all steps taken in that direction to be retraced and the propositions to be abandoned.

17. The wisdom and care exercised by the President over the Southern States, not yet fully restored to the Union, the timely and energetic measures which he adopted to secure and maintain the peace and tranquillity of the country, restored peace and the well-being of the people; this should not be forgotten on the 5th of November next.

18. Because he took measures to induce Congress to repeal the duties on articles of necessity, such as

coffee, *tea*, &c., thereby enabling the poor man to enjoy these things, and at the same time increase their savings.

This is something to be remembered by all.

19. To his prudence and foresight, under God, we as a people owe the President a debt of gratitude for the peace and quietness which now reigns over our whole land.

There are now none to molest us or make us afraid. From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, the star-spangled banner waves in glory and in peace.

20. No truer estimate could be made of his great services to the people in the hour of our great peril, than the spontaneous testimony which the country offered him, none greater than elevating him to the Presidency, where they intend he shall remain another term.

21. The placing of rebels in office, many of whom were considered as right arms of the rebel army, only proves the sincerity which he manifested to have peace, and to show the principles which guided him towards allaying the strife and bitterness of civil war.

22. Every effort has been made that falsehood could conceive and envy could create, to fasten upon General Grant charges unbecoming his character and profession. Although tried in the heat of a furnace of infamous and unmanly charges, his enemies have not been able to show the least taint, or dishonor, in any of his public or private acts, or to give us a good reason why he shall not be re-elected.

23. Therefore, the people of this land on the 5th day of November, 1872, will say: Well done, good and faithful servant; occupy the seat prepared for you and others who imitate the virtues, and practice the patriotism of the father of his country, George Washington.

24. He has faithfully declared that he had no policy, no political views to carry out; only those which the people, speaking through their servants, should order and proclaim as laws of the land, and most honestly has he carried them out.

Knowing that he has fulfilled his promise we are willing to trust him again.

25. In thus declaring he has placed all the responsibility of the government on the houses of Congress, where it properly belongs.

He is the servant of the people, not a dictator.

Congress passes the laws and he enforces them.

Just what the President should do.

26. His worst enemies do not dare declare that he does not carry into operation the laws; but they complain that he is too ready to do so.

His enforcement of the laws has not been as pleasant as it might have been to some of his defamers.

Let us keep him where he is.

27. Hence, all the lovers and friends of good government should rejoice that we have a chief magistrate who is always willing and ready to do their will according to the laws of the land.

For want of the enforcement of good laws we have suffered severely, both in men and treasure.

Let us not put ourselves in position to suffer again. To prevent such an event, let us vote for General Grant.

28. His disposition and desire to alleviate the sufferings and to mitigate the punishment of those misguided men who are now incarcerated in our prisons as members of the Ku-klux gangs, meets with a sympathetic feeling in the hearts of those who desire that these misguided men may see their error, repent, and become good citizens.

Will not the re-election of General Grant have a good effect in this direction?

29. Not the least of the benefits which he has inaugurated was the order to carry out the provisions of the so-called eight hour law, which has given to our mechanics and working men two additional hours of rest.

30. In every instance of charges of malfeasance, corruption, or misappropriation of the public money, the party so charged has been immediately arrested, or steps taken to bring them to trial and punishment.

31. Every effort and precaution is now being made, which it is possible to exercise, in all the departments of government, to collect and properly appropriate the funds so collected.

And it is to be hoped that the misguided men guilty of misdemeanors in office will in the future be few.

32. It is a great source of gratification to us as a people, that at no time in our history has the character and tone of our influence abroad been higher than at present; not only among the countries of Europe, but also among all the governments of the world.

Let us keep in power those who have been instrumental in raising us to this high position.

33. To this great end, and to the accomplishment of the noble purpose which we as a people ought to cherish, is the elevation of the human race, whoever and wherever now buried in ignorance and gross darkness, and every effort is being made to open avenues of light and intelligence to every dark and benighted corner of the globe, and it has been the constant aim and desire of this administration to foster and carry on this great work.

34. As a commander, our worthy President to-day is ranked as one of the first military men of the age; and if we had no other reason to urge as to the natural powers of his great mind this one is sufficient.

Fools never rise to the position of successful commanders.

35. Hence, Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar of ancient times, and Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, and Grant, of modern times, by their acts are acknowledged to be men of great talent and power.

36. General U. S. Grant will be known to future generations as the model soldier and statesman of this country, as Cincinnatus is considered the master spirit of a Roman soldier and civilian.

37. The attempt of Senators to overawe and dictate to the President their views of policy, and also say who shall be continued in office, is radically wrong.

The manly course of the President in removing those in high positions as soon as he has found they had masters in the Senate chamber whom they were more anxious to please than to follow the instructions of the government, merits our commendation.

38. There is at present no public man living who is more competent, more ready, and more willing to benefit the people than General Grant.

Such being the fact, where shall we find a more suitable man to fill the presidential chair.

39. The spirit of hate which overflows the heart and darkens the minds of some of the baser sort of the enemies of General Grant, who are continually circulating false and malignant stories in relation to his personal habits, although such charges have been repeatedly proven to be false, shows them to be unworthy the name of men.

Still they continue to repeat them.

But the friends of General Grant know him well, and will re-elect him, notwithstanding their slanders.

40. He lives and treats all men in the spirit of the immortal Lincoln,

"Malice for none,
Charity for all."

With these sentiments he can never sink. Such a man is eminently qualified to fill the presidential chair.

41. There is no matter connected with our country and the peace of mankind greater than the settlement of our dispute with Great Britain, in reference to our claims against her for damages done to our commerce during the period of our civil war, and but few can realize the importance of the controversy which our President is waging for our interests.

42. Upwards of a century has elapsed since the question of armed neutrality and the difficulties which surround the question were brought before the crowned heads of Europe for discussion.

Nothing was absolutely settled then, but it will, we hope, be now, "if it takes all summer."

43. It will surprise many people to learn that the first opponent which England encountered in her high views and pretentions concerning neutrality, blockade, &c., was Catharine, second Empress of Russia.

The United States Government under the control of President Grant is about to finish what Russia commenced, and if successful, a bone of contention which created much trouble and produced wars, will be, we trust, forever amicably settled.

44. The nations of the world will owe to General U. S. Grant and to the Government of the United States, a debt of gratitude for the successful settlement of this heretofore much vexed question.

45. The intuition displayed by the President of the United States in the selection of distinguished gentlemen to prosecute our claims before the high commission at Geneva, has shown that he is fully capable of taking care of our interests everywhere.

Each one has reflected in himself the distinguished intelligence which he has displayed in prosecuting our claims.

46. It is a source of satisfaction to know that the officers and soldiers of the Union army, together with the officers and sailors of our gallant navy, are preparing to manifest their great devotion to their beloved companion and leader, by voting to keep him in office for another term.

47. In view of these observations and reasons, and those which are to follow, we pledge ourselves to vote and use all honorable means to re-elect General Grant President of the United States of America for the term of four years from the fourth of March, 1873.

48. Nothing shows a higher sense of gratitude in a people than a determination to sacrifice earthly honors to promote and exalt those whom they feel and realize to be their refuge and salvation in the hour of peril; hence the unanimous acclamation and determination of the COLORED VOTERS over the land to vote for General U. S. Grant for President of the United States in November next.

49. The jealous care which President Grant has displayed to protect the COLORED CITIZENS in their rights and liberties, and also to sustain them in their privi-

leges, merits the praise of all men, without distinction of party, and he is justly entitled to the vote of every colored man in the United States.

50. Because of the prudence he has displayed in the difficulties which are constantly developing themselves from the Cuban insurrection, and

While we deeply sympathize with the Cubans, we are compelled to maintain our neutrality during the unhappy struggle.

We hope "they will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

51. General Grant was NEVER BEATEN in anything he ever undertook, and CANNOT BE BEATEN. This is reported to be the declaration of the Sage of Chappaqua.

Circumstances alter cases; the sage who has always been beaten is now in the field, not only to beat General Grant, but to beat all new comers.

52. Hear the speech of General Grant, and compare it with the sayings and actions of his opponents during the war:

"*I care nothing for promotion so long as our arms are successful.*"—Grant to Sherman, February, 1862.

53. Another little speech, written to General Halleck, February, 1862:

"If my course is not satisfactory, *remove me at once;* I do not wish in any way to impair the success of our arms."

Ought we not to rejoice that we have a candidate whose record is so bright and so patriotic?

54. Still another from this distinguished patriot, General Grant, to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, May, 29, 1863:

"Nothing of my own will shall ever stand in the way of executing in good faith all orders sent me."

55. If we had no other evidence of General Grant's true devotion to his country than the items we have written above, here is one which will thrill the soul and fire every loyal heart in the land:

"THIS IS A REPUBLIC WHERE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE IS THE LAW OF THE LAND."—See letter to President Johnson, August 9, 1867.

56. Surely when our candidate penned the above he did know something.

Look and search the lives and speeches of our great men. Produce if you can a more patriotic sentiment.

57. Keep it before the people; let them *read*, *ponder*, and *reflect*.

Our candidate never made any pledges, except his determination to obey the will of the people.

"I SHALL HAVE NO POLICY OF MY OWN AGAINST THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE."

"HUMAN LIBERTY IS THE TRUE FOUNDATION OF HUMAN GOVERNMENT."—May 29th, 1868.

58. It is impossible for a government of any kind to exist among the civilized people of the world, without the corruptions which tread in the path of civilization and which we inherit in our nature, not to manifest themselves. It has always been so. Therefore, no censure can in justice be laid to our President, be-

cause some of the appointees have proven themselves weak and wicked. The greater wonder is that there are so many thousands of appointees, and that there should be so few who have proved unfaithful.

Another instance of his great sagacity in his selections.

59. President Jackson with *his* experience was misled and deceived.

The robberies and frauds in the New York Custom House during his administration were far greater than anything of the kind committed under the administration of General Grant, with this exception, that in the latter case immediate action was taken to stop the evils and punish the offenders.

60. The slanders and stories put in circulation to impugn the prosperity of the re-election of General Grant by the "Soreheaded Liberals" have resulted in his success in all the States where elections have been held, namely, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, and North Carolina, and so it will be throughout the great majority of the Union in November next.

It is our patriotic duty to give him a strong pull.

61. The Southern Democratic politicians are honest in their war cry:

"For anything to beat Grant."

They know while he continues to be the President of the United States, the success of their claims against the government for the loss of their property and for their expenses to wage and continue the civil war

against the loyal government, will be settled by his determined veto.

They desire no President who will not do their bidding, without any regard to honesty or justice.

62. We glory in the fact, that our standard bearer in this contest is squarely before the people.

As their candidate he needs not to offer bribes to every desperate politician or unscrupulous bummer.

He is known and read of all men, as the open, unmistakable man for the place, and will be triumphantly elected.

63. The *Liberal Mongrel Democratic* nominee has already pledged more places to his deluded followers than there is to bestow, violating at the same time the laws of the land in that respect.

What he really knows is about farming.

Uncle Samuel is not at present in want of hands on his farm.

64. The determination of President Grant to preserve the BALLOT-BOX free and open, for all legal voters, in every State, without distinction of race or color, is a mark of his wisdom and of his justice toward the colored voters, for without his aid they would in many places in the land be driven from the polls.

Let every voter sustain him in his effort, and use their influence to have a free and pure ballot box.

65. The progressive spirit of the age must not and cannot be suppressed. "Free schools and free thoughts are the glory of the age."

President Grant has placed his foot down to support

and sustain every measure which is calculated to improve the human race.

66. "I DO NOT INTEND IT SHALL KEEP ME FROM FIGHTING FOR OUR DEAR OLD FLAG WHEN THE HOUR OF BATTLE COMES."

SUCH WAS THE LANGUAGE OF GENERAL GRANT, IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIS FATHER, IN THE BEGINNING OF 1861.

HE BEGAN TO SMELL THE BATTLE FROM AFAR, AND, TRUE TO HIS NOBLE AND PATRIOTIC IMPULSES, HE SOUGHT IT, AND RISKED EVERYTHING DEAR TO HIM ON EARTH TO SUSTAIN THE "DEAR OLD FLAG."

67. "I LEFT THE ARMY, NEVER TO RETURN. I AM NO SEEKER FOR POSITION. BUT THE COUNTRY WHICH EDUCATED ME IS IN SOME PERIL, AND I, AS A MAN OF HONOR, FEEL BOUND TO OFFER MY SERVICES FOR WHATEVER THEY MAY BE WORTH."

He did so, and Fame has inscribed upon the tablets of history what service he rendered to his country; and while Time is passing on, his finger will point to U. S. Grant as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

68. The modesty and unassuming character of General Grant is beyond all praise and ought to attract all men of high principle toward him. It is pleasant to reflect upon his simplicity and honesty of character. We give here an example. He was called on to make a speech at Galena. He stated: "*I* know nothing about speech-making; that is not in my line.

"We are forming a company in Galena, and mean to do what we can for putting down the rebellion.

"*If any of you feel like enlisting, I* will give you all the information I can and help you."

Is it any wonder that he proved successful?

69. At Springfield, Illinois, in the month of April, 1861, he said: "I would rather like a regiment; yet there are few men really competent to command a thousand soldiers. *I doubt whether I am one of them.*"

IN LESS THAN THREE YEARS FROM THAT TIME HE COMMANDED MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, AND HANDLED THEM AS A BOY WOULD A BALL AT PLAY.

The greatest fighting army that ever was in the field, and how successful he was is now a matter of history.

70. "General," said a staff officer to him at Belmont, "General, we are surrounded."

"Well," was General Grant's cool reply, "if that is so, we must cut our way out as we cut our way in."

On the same battle-field he said, "We have whipped them once, and I think we can do it again."

And that is just what President Grant's supporters mean to do to his enemies in November. Therefore be ready to charge and take their works by storm on November 5th, 1872.

71. Nothing proves the care and interest which President Grant has manifested for the welfare of the people more than the manner in which the public debt has been managed, and if it can be shown that there has not been, since the government existed, anything like it, we cannot withhold our respect for the civil ability which distinguishes his administration.

Watch your resources and guard your expenses, and almost any government can exist in safety.

This he has done, as we shall proceed to show.

72. On the first day of March, 1869, four days before he was inaugurated, the public debt was as follows:

Principal of debt, ...	$2,606,994,694.14
Unclaimed accrued interest, .	34,063,355.63
Total debt, ...	$2,641,058,049.77
Cr.	
By amt. of cash in Treasury, in coin, ...	$69,965,700.72
Coin for which gold certificates are outstanding, . . .	28,775,560.00
Currency, ...	16,853,529.04
Total in the Treasury, . .	$115,594,789.76
Total debt, ...	$2,525,463,260 01

73. Statement of Public Debt, April 1st, 1871:

Debt, outstanding principal, .	$2,392,700,277.89
Unclaimed interest, . . .	41,376,365.16
Total debt, ...	$2,434,076,643.05
Cr.	
Amt. of cash in Treasury, coin, .	$80,436,341.04
On certificate, ...	28,261,460.00
Currency, ...	18,681,246.74
Total in the Treasury, . .	$124,379,046.78
Amt. of Public Debt, April 1st, 1871, ...	$2,309,697,596.27

AMOUNT OF DEBT PAID BY GENERAL GRANT FROM MARCH 1ST, 1869, TO APRIL 1ST, 1871: TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN MILLIONS SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FOUR CENTS.

ALL HAIL TO GENERAL GRANT!

74. Statement of Public Debt, July 1st, 1872:

Debt, outstanding principal, .	$2,253,251,328.78
Balance of accrued interest, .	41,705,813.27
Total debt, ...	$2,294,957,142.05
CR.	
Cash in Treasury, in coin, . .	$56,062,808.56
Coin certificates outstanding, .	32,086,300.00
Currency, ...	15,321,689.87
Total in the Treasury, . .	$103,470,798.43
Net debt, due July 1st, 1872, .	$2,191,486,343.62

The debt reduced from April, 1871, to July 1st, 1872, $103,470,798.43; say, one hundred and three millions four hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-three cents.

Again we say, All hail!

75. The monthly charge for interest on the public debt on the first of March, 1869, was ten millions five hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-two $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars. On the first of July, 1872, it was reduced to about eight millions six hundred and sixty-five thousand seven hundred and five dollars and ninety-five cents.

Making a clear saving of interest during that period per month of eighteen hundred thousand dollars, and showing a permanent reduction of annual interest of $37,335,145; say thirty-seven millions three hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.

Well done, good and faithful servant. The people will show their gratitude by their votes for you in November next.

76. Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1872, from all sources except loans and treasury notes. For the three quarters of the fiscal year, ending March 31st, 1872, $282,895,491.54. For the quarter ending June 30th, 1872, $92,205,077.36. Estimated amount of last quarter, not yet heard from, $1,000,000.00. Total receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1872, $375,100,568.90.

Expenditures.—Total expenses for fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1872, $277,517,962.67. Leaving a net balance of $97,582,606.23; say ninety-seven million five hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and six dollars and twenty-three cents.

77. No other country in the world can show such an exhibit.

We are the wonder of all the Kingdoms and States of Europe, and shall we refuse to give honor where honor is due, to him who now presides over the destinies of our beloved country. Never! General U. S. Grant deserves it all.

78. Expenditures for the fiscal years 1871 and 1860 compared.

The following statement is commended to all who through ignorance or design have charged the present administration with reckless expenditures of public money.

Aside from the extraordinary expenses which have grown out of the late rebellion, the civil expenses of the government have *been less per capita* than under the administration of James Buchanan.

79. Total expenditures for the year, ending June 30th, 1871, $292,177,188.25; say two hundred and ninety-two millions one hundred and seventy-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

To procure a fair comparison of the cost of the current expenditures, the following items incident to the cost of the Democratic rebellion should be deducted.

80. Extra cost of legislation for the suppression of Ku-klux and other disturbances, and for the investigations inaugurated by the opponents of the Republican party, $662,039.29; say six hundred and sixty-two thousand and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-nine cents.

81. Expenses incidental to the preparation and issuing of national loans, treasury notes, currency, and the payment of interest on the public debt, internal revenue, bureau officers of the treasury department, war and navy departments, and pension office, $5,457,-

681.75; say five millions four hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.

82. Expenses increased on account of internal revenue suits for frauds, &c. On the revenues for Ku-klux trials and suppression of outrages upon personal liberty, $915,523.63; say nine hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-three cents.

83. Miscellaneous expenses of assessing and collecting internal revenue; refunding internal revenue taxes illegally assessed; expenses of dies, papers, and internal revenue stamps; judgment of court of claims for war purposes; refunding for cotton illegally seized; increased expenses for collecting revenue from customs; necessary to provide revenue to meet interest and principal of the public debt; payment for illegal captures of British vessels and cargoes, $13,583,355.42; say thirteen million five hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty-two cents.

84. Pensions to soldiers' widows and orphans, $34,-443,894.88; say thirty-four million four hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-eight cents. Claims paid to individuals for stores, paid to States for war expenses, arrearages to pay volunteers, bounties to volunteers, national cemeteries, bureau of refugees and freedmen, expenses under reconstruction acts, and necessary increase of the military establishments, $16,607,773.85;

say sixteen million six hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty-five cents.

85. Naval establishments, preservation of materials, boilers, &c.; care of and repairs of steamers, machinery; preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary, $3,308,754.68; say three million three hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents.

86. Premium on bonds paid for in currency, the amount being reimbursed to the treasury by premiums received on sales of gold, therefore, not an expenditure, $9,016,794 74; say nine million and sixteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-four cents.

87. Interest on the public debt, $125,576,565.95; say one hundred and twenty-five million five hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-five cents.

88. Items not growing out of the war, but which should have been paid by former administrations, $778,680.71; say seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-one cents.

89. Items, not actual expenditures, but appearing as transfers and otherwise, thus swelling the apparent disbursements, $4,290,816.15; say four million two hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and fifteen cents.

Total deductions, $214,642,081.83; say two hundred and fourteen million six hundred and forty-two thousand and eighty-one dollars and eighty-three cents.

90. Total net expenditure for 1871, deducting items as above not actual expenditures, and the same properly chargeable to the Democratic rebellion, $77,535,107.22; say seventy-seven million five hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and seven dollars and twenty-two cents.

Reducing this amount to a gold basis, the average price of gold in the New York market during the said year having been 112.3, gives as the entire net expenditures on a gold and peace basis, $69,042,838.13; say sixty-nine million forty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirteen cents.

Expenses for the Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1860.

The total expenditures for the above fiscal year were $63,025,788.98; say sixty-three million twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents. Deducting items not in reality expenditures, $1,623,380.34; say one million six hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and thirty-four cents.

Giving us as the entire net expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, $61,402,408.64; say sixty-one million four hundred and two thousand four hundred and eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

Per Capita Basis.

The number of population at middle of 1860, according to the census of that year, was 31,443,322; an average half-year's increase during the decade since the census of 1850 was 412,572; deducting which from the population at the middle of 1860, gives the estimated population for January 1st, 1860, as 31,030,750; say thirty-one million thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty.

The number of the population at the middle of the year 1870, according to the census of that year, was 38,555,983; adding a half-year's increase, as shown in the decade since the census of 1860, *to wit*, 355,633, gives as the estimated population for January 1st, 1871, 38,911,616; thirty-eight million nine hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and sixteen.

Expenditure Per Capita.

The expenditure per capita, on a gold and peace basis, under President Buchanan, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, $\$1\frac{98}{100}$; under Grant, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, $\$1\frac{77}{100}$.

Excess of expenditure per capita, on a gold and peace basis, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1860, under President Buchanan, *over* like expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1871, under President Grant, 21 cents.

91. Reduction of Taxation.—The following table exhibits the estimated reduction of annual internal taxation and customs duties under the laws mentioned,

and also the aggregate of said reductions for the last six years:

By act of July 13, 1866, . .	$65,000,000.00
By act of March 2, 1867, . .	40,000,000.00
By act of February 3, 1868, . .	23,000,000.00
By acts of March 31 and July 20, 1868, ...	45,000,000.00
By act of July 14, 1870, . .	78,848,827.33
By acts of May 1 and June 6, 1872,	51,823,761.38
Net total reduction of internal taxes and customs duties from July 13, 1866, to June 6, 1872, . .	$303,672,588.71

From these results the credit of the United States in the market of the world is equal to that of any other nation, and better than it ever was before.

Also, it has funded the government loans at a lower rate of interest, making a saving to the government of about $40,000,000 (forty millions) per annum.

92. That is to say, the country has been relieved of taxation since July 13th, 1866, to an aggregate amount of more than three hundred millions of dollars per annum. That this should be accomplished principally through the immense reduction of the national debt already referred to, is indeed a thing without a parallel in the financial history of nations.

93. And when properly understood, the above fact is moreover an evidence not only of honest and economical administration, but of such a management of our finances as to produce a high degree of national prosperity.

94. The great result attained.

1. The debt imposed by the Southern rebellion has been reduced three hundred millions in three years and four months.

2. The financial power and credit of the government and people advanced more rapidly than in any former period of our national existence.

95. The per capita expenditure for government service upon a gold and peace basis is reduced below the cost of any Democratic administration within the last twenty-five years.

96. The mechanical, professional, commercial, and agricultural interests of the people, are active and prosperous.

The people all employed, and all better clad, subsisted, and paid, than any other country on the globe.

97. With such a great record, and amount of prosperity, what honest reason can be employed to satisfy any patriotic citizen, that we ought to change this administration for another "we know not of?" Rather say, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

98. The army expenditures have been greatly reduced, and every arm of the service limited by law to the minimum of necessity. At present, the army is in a high state of discipline and efficiency.

99. The naval expenditures have also been greatly reduced.

There is no necessity for augmenting this arm of the

service, although the time was when a large navy was considered a necessity for defence.

The introduction of "*Monitors*" supersedes the necessity of a large navy.

To economize and reduce the expenses of this important arm, has been the constant care of the administration.

100. After the reasons and facts which are herewith respectfully submitted, we feel satisfied to leave the result to the calm judgment and patriotism of every loyal citizen.

Do not let it be said that republics are ungrateful, if it was so in days gone by. Let us prove to the world that the fire of freedom which was kindled in this land by the fathers of our first revolution will never die, but we will honor and exalt all those who prove faithful to their oaths and covenants to their country.

Hence our great duty is to re-elect Ulysses S. Grant to the Presidency of the United States.

101. "Let it Stand." We give herewith, from a source entitled to the highest credit, a few words from the pen of the most distinguished Southern leader, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.

GRANT—THE MOST REMARKABLE MAN OF THE AGE.

In his work entitled "The War Between the States," vol. ii, page 597, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens says: "I was instantly struck with the great simplicity and perfect naturalness of his manners, and the entire absence of everything

like affectation, show, or even military air or mien, of men in his position. . . . There was nothing in his appearance or surroundings which indicated his official rank. . . . His conversation was easy and fluent, without the least effort or restraint. In this, nothing was so closely noticed by me as the point and terseness with which he expressed whatever he said. He did not seem either to court or avoid conversation, but whenever he did speak, what he said was directly to the point, and covered the whole matter in a few words. I saw, before I was with him long, that he was exceedingly quick in perception, and direct in purpose, with a vast deal more of brains than tongue, as ready as that was at his command. . . . The more I became acquainted with him the more I became thoroughly impressed with the very extraordinary combination of rare elements of character which he exhibited. . . . Upon the whole result of this first acquaintance with General Grant . . was, the conviction on my mind that, taken all in all, he was one of the most remarkable men I had ever met with, and that his career in life, if his days should be prolonged, was hardly entered upon: that he himself was not aware of his power, and that if he lived he would in the future exert a controlling influence in shaping the destinies of this country," &c.

It was the intention of the *publisher* to fulfil his promise to give the public one hundred reasons why *Horace Greeley* should not be elected President of the United States at the approaching election.

But the events which have transpired, calculated to disturb and break down the most remote prospect of his election to this high position, together with the action of the Straight-outs, at their convention held at Louisville, September 3d, have completely settled the question as to the success of Horace Greeley.

With these impressions the publisher deems it unnecessary to waste capital and time upon a subject which has been so completely settled and buried we hope forever.

There cannot be a better sentiment for the would-be President than the lines of *Wolsey*, in Shakspeare's play of "Henry the Eighth:"

> Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!
> This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
> The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
> And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:
> The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
> And,—when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
> His greatness is a ripening,—nips his root,
> And then he falls, as I do. I have ventured,
> Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
> This many summers in a sea of glory;
> But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride
> At length broke under me; and now has left me,
> Weary and old with service, to the mercy
> Of a rude stream, that must forever hide me.
> Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye.

THE END.

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